

up that commitment. He also lived up to his commitment to say that his foreign policy would be based on pillars which would include improvement of human rights and the spread of democratic principles, stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons and building a stronger position for U.S. exports as far as trade was concerned.

So I am very pleased to read the Executive order to our colleagues, and I will be sending it around to those who are interested.

The President said in his Executive order:

CONDITIONS FOR RENEWAL OF MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN 1994

Whereas, the Congress and the American people have expressed deep concern about the appropriations of unconditional most-favored nation (MFN) trading status for the People's Republic of China (China);

Whereas, I share the concerns of the Congress and the American people regarding this important issue, particularly with respect to China's record on human rights, nuclear non-proliferation, and trade;

Whereas, I have carefully weighted the advisability of conditioning China's MFN status as a means of achieving progress in these areas;

Whereas, I have concluded that the public interest would be served by a continuation of the waiver of the application of sections 402 (a) and (b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2432(a) and 2432(b)) (Act) on China's MFN status for an additional 12 months with renewal thereafter subject to the conditions below:

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of State (Secretary) shall make a recommendation to the President to extend or not to extend MFN status to China for the 12-month period beginning July 3, 1994.

(a) In making this recommendation, the Secretary shall not recommend extension unless he determines that:

Extension will substantially promote the freedom of emigration objectives of section 402 of the Act; and

China is complying with the 1992 bilateral agreement between the United States and China concerning prison labor.

(b) In making this recommendation the Secretary shall also determine whether China has made overall, significant progress with respect to the following:

Taking steps to begin adhering to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Releasing and providing an acceptable accounting for Chinese citizens imprisoned or detained for the nonviolent expression of their political and religious beliefs, including such expression of beliefs in connection with the Democracy Wall and Tiananmen Square movements;

Ensuring human treatment of prisoners, such as by allowing access to prisons by international humanitarian and human rights organizations;

Protecting Tibet's distinctive religious and cultural heritage; and

Permitting international radio and television broadcasts into China.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall submit his recommendation to the President before June 3, 1994.

SEC. 3. The Secretary, and other appropriate officials of the United States, shall pursue resolutely all legislative and executive actions to ensure that China abides by

its commitments to follow fair, nondiscriminatory trade practices in dealing with U.S. businesses, and adheres to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Missile Technology Control Regime guidelines and parameters, and other nonproliferation commitments.

SEC. 4. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any person or entity against the United States, its officers, or employees.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased because the President has issued this Executive order without waiver. That is to say, next year, unless the People's Republic of China meets these conditions, the President will not request a waiver for MFN for China. But in praising the President's Executive order, that does not by any means mean that Congress relinquishes its right to refuse a request by the President for a waiver should we arrive at a different conclusion from the President in terms of China's MFN.

I was very, very pleased about this, Mr. Speaker, because, as you know, we have a congressional work group on China. We have worked on these three areas: human rights, proliferation, and trade.

I believe the President's Executive order is a victory for the American worker. Because of China's unfair trade practices, China has enjoyed a \$50 billion trade surplus since the Tiananmen Square massacre, with \$8 billion in 1989, \$9 billion in 1990, \$12 billion in 1991, and over \$18 billion in 1992. At the rate it is going this year, it is projected to be even higher in 1993, this because China has barriers to United States products going into China and other violations that are not even figured into the trade deficit that we suffer which include transshipments, that is, labeling products as coming from other countries to bypass our quotas as well as use of prison labor for export which is forbidden by our law.

In doing so, I believe the President deserves great credit. He will make the trade fairer, the political climate freer, and the world a safer place. I believe he is to be commended for this, and I urge my colleagues to support the President's Executive order.

IN SUPPORT OF THE SPACE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BACCHUS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACCHUS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, next week the House will begin debate and deliberation over the fate of the space station.

Members know that I am from a district in Florida that includes the Kennedy Space Center. I am, perhaps, the strongest of the supporters of the space station and the space program in this House. I certainly want to be.

But, Mr. Speaker, I do not support the space program because I come from a district that includes the Kennedy Space Center. I came to this Congress

because I support the space program. I believe in it. I believe it is very important. Indeed, it is vital to build the space station.

Many of my colleagues have said, and are saying now, and will say next week, that we simply cannot support it. Well, I join with them in wanting to cut spending. I voted for the balanced budget amendment.

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I have voted for even the pure form of the line-item veto. I voted for the President's economic plan because it includes real spending cuts, and I believe it will help bring down the budget deficit. I voted today against the legislative appropriations bill because it did not cut spending enough. I believe we must cut spending, but I do not believe we should cut off our nose to spite our face. I do not believe that we can afford to kill the space station. The truth is we cannot afford not to build it.

Consider the consequences of killing the space station. Domestically, if we kill the space station, there would be no ongoing mission for the space shuttle. If there is no ongoing mission for the space shuttle, then they will be back next year to kill the shuttle, too. The shuttle is our manned space program. Without the shuttle there will be no manned space program.

Some say that we do not need a manned space program, that we ought to invest all of our efforts into robotic exploration of space. I certainly support nonmanned efforts to explore space, but the truth is that without a manned space program we will not have any space program at all. The money will simply slip away into entitlement spending, as so much other money seems to slip away. Killing the space station will kill the American space program.

Internationally, the consequences will be this: We will miss an unprecedented opportunity to lead the world in an international joint scientific venture to explore space, to put a permanent human presence in space. If we do not lead that venture, who will? Will the world wait for another decade while America finds the will and the way to build a space station? No, that will not happen.

What will happen is simply this. Our current partners in the joint venture that is space station *Freedom*, having been abandoned by us, will then abandon us. The Japanese, the Canadians, the Europeans together will go to Russia; they will finance the building with the Russians of *Mir II*, a Russian space station. Maybe they will let us visit once in a while.

Mr. Speaker, we will have lost our edge competitively and technologically in one of the few sectors in which we continue to lead the world. We will have undermined the basis for the aerospace industry that already is in precarious decline, and we will have fallen further and further behind in the race

for our fair share of the future on this planet.

We must invest in the future. We must invest in technology. I support the President's technology initiative, but look at many of these technologies that I support and in which we ought to invest. They are untried.

The space program is not untried. Not a single one of the opponents of the space station has ever said that we cannot build one. They simply argue about which one and when we should build it and whether we should build it. They all acknowledge that we can build it.

We know from the past 30 years that every dollar we invest in space, we generate \$7 in additional gross national product. That is a real return. Every dollar that is spent on the space program is spent right here on Earth. It creates jobs and futures for the American people. It creates a future for our children.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford not to build a space station.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DUNCAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

BEUENIA M. BROWN, COMMUNITY LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 85th annual convention of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs and the 60th session of the Empire State Association of Youth Clubs.

The Women's and Youth Clubs make a profound contribution to the quality of life in New York State, and help us to recognize the remarkable strength of a diverse society while emphasizing the importance of shared values in giving stability to our lives.

This year's convention honors Beuenia M. Brown, a New Rochelle resident who, through a lifetime of devotion and service to community needs, has encouraged the very best qualities in her friends and neighbors.

Bea has literally lived her faith and, through an extraordinary zest for life, served others with intensity and commitment. Her many positions include: Past president of the F. Willa Davis Women's Club, chairperson of the Ways and Means Committee [ESFWC] for 13 years, membership chairperson of the New Rochelle Chapter of the NAACP, president of the New Rochelle Beauticians Unit #36, former member of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and member of the New Rochelle Democratic City Committee.

Bea has understood that each of us has important responsibilities to others and she inspires us to make the most of every opportunity to make a difference.

It is an honor to congratulate her and all the members of the Empire State Women's and Youth Clubs on the occasion of their anniversary convention.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BACHUS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BACHUS of Alabama addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my special order follow that of my dear friend and Shakespearean scholar, the gentleman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

WOMEN AND AIDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] for yielding me his position in special orders.

The gentleman from California calls me a Shakespearean scholar, I guess from Twelfth Night. I can no other answer make but thanks and thanks and ever thanks.

Mr. Speaker, today I reintroduced my legislation to address the urgent need for effective HIV prevention and outreach efforts for women, and increased research on HIV/AIDS in women. I am pleased that 25 of my colleagues have joined me as original co-sponsors of the bills. Senator PAUL SIMON will be introducing the bills in the Senate next week.

Women are the fastest growing group of people with HIV, with an estimated 80,000 women between the ages of 15 and 44 currently infected. The incidence of HIV is now nearly equal among men and women in several tested populations in the United States. In fact, AIDS will be the leading cause of death in young African-American women by 1996.

Worldwide, there will be as many or more women with HIV than men by the year 2000. And yet, there is still inadequate attention given to HIV prevention programs targeted to women and adolescent girls, and insufficient research on HIV disease in women.

A major focus of our research and prevention efforts is funding for research on barrier and chemical meth-

ods of protection from sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, that women can use with or without their sexual partner's cooperation or knowledge. The development of chemical methods, either a "microbicide"—an intravaginal compound capable of preventing the transmission of a range of STD's which increase women's susceptibility to HIV infection—or the development of a "virucide"—a type of microbicide that would specifically prevent HIV transmission—are the critically needed compounds that can revolutionize our U.S. and global HIV and STD prevention programs. With Federal funding to stimulate this research, microbicides and virucides can begin to save the lives of women and men within a few years. In fact, the Population Council recently released a report on microbicidal research that contends that the development of such a compound is feasible within 3 to 10 years, and potentially cost-effective.

This priority for our research and prevention agendas was identified by international AIDS officials at the International AIDS Conference in Berlin this week, as well as at the NIH-sponsored meeting on the development of topical microbicides held last month. In addition, two groups of international scientists in meetings sponsored by the United Kingdom's Medical Research Council, New York's Population Council, and the Center for Women's Global Leadership, endorsed the development of a microbicide as an essential component of the global AIDS prevention effort.

Current HIV prevention methods rely on the cooperation of male partners. Many women lack the power within relationships to insist on condom use, as well as the resources to leave situations that place them at risk. It is critical that we acknowledge and respond to the issues of low self-esteem, economic dependency, fear of domestic violence, and other factors which are barriers to empowering women to negotiate safer sex practices. The development of contraceptive and non-contraceptive compounds for intravaginal use in preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and STD's, as well as further evaluation of existing spermicidal compounds, must become an immediate high priority.

Our AIDS research bill also provides new funding to expand the Women's Interagency HIV Study and to conduct other research to determine the impact of potential risk factors for HIV transmission to women, such as infection with other sexually transmitted diseases, the use of various contraceptive devices and the use of tampons.

Other provisions include funding for support services, such as child care, in order to facilitate increased enrollment of women in clinical trials. Because of the absence of large-scale studies on conditions experienced by women with HIV and the small number of women enrolled in clinical trials, the bill also includes provisions to in-